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| L4 and oxidic | 12 |

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| <u>L5</u> | L4 and oxidic | 12 | <u>L5</u> |
| <u>L4</u> | L2 and pyrolysis | 469 | <u>L4</u> |
| <u>L3</u> | L2 and antitack | 1 | <u>L3</u> |
| <u>L2</u> | L1 and oxide | 12197 | <u>L2</u> |
| <u>L1</u> | metal adj powder | 19188 | <u>L1</u> |

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| L4 and pyrolysis | 5 |

Database:

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Search:

L8

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DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR

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|-----------|---------------------------|------|-----------|
| <u>L8</u> | L4 and pyrolysis | 5 | <u>L8</u> |
| <u>L7</u> | L4 and (common adj phase) | 0 | <u>L7</u> |
| <u>L6</u> | L2 and antitack | 0 | <u>L6</u> |
| <u>L5</u> | L4 and antitack | 0 | <u>L5</u> |
| <u>L4</u> | L2 and encapsulating | 111 | <u>L4</u> |
| <u>L3</u> | L2 and (common adj phase) | 1 | <u>L3</u> |
| <u>L2</u> | L1 and oxide | 2289 | <u>L2</u> |
| <u>L1</u> | powdered adj metal | 5576 | <u>L1</u> |

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☐ 1. Document ID: US 6387346 B1

AB: A process for the direct synthesis of hydrogen peroxide from hydrogen and oxygen is carried out in the presence of a noble metal catalyst. The selectivity for H.sub.2 and/or the maximum H.sub.2 O.sub.2 concentration can be increased by using a catalyst of palladium or at least two metals selected from Group VIII and Group I of the Periodic Table of Elements, which catalyst has been produced by spray pyrolysis or flame pyrolysis.

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC |
|-----------|-------|----------|-------|--------|----------------|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------|------|
| Draw Desc | Image | | | | | | | | | | |

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6074754 A

AB: The invention relates to pigments consisting of substantially spherical particles with a mean particle diameter of less than 10 .mu.m, on the basis of an oxidic or silicate substrate material with noble metal distributed extremely finely on and/or in the particles. Preferred pigments are purple-colored and are based on an oxide from the series SiO.sub.2, SnO.sub.2 and ZrO.sub.2 and gold as noble metal. The pigments are suitable for the production of ceramic decorations and for the dyeing of plastics, synthetic films and fibers as well as lacquers. Exceptional application properties are obtained by virtue of the spherical shape. The pigments are obtainable by a spray-pyrolysis process in which an aerosol consisting of a solution of at least one noble metal compound and an oxide- or silicate-forming precursor is subjected to pyrolysis; the pigment is separated from the pyrolysis gas.

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC |
|-----------|-------|----------|-------|--------|----------------|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------|------|
| Draw Desc | Image | | | | | | | | | | |

☐ 3. Document ID: US 5928956 A

AB: The invention relates to a method of examining inorganic materials which are treated with organosilicon compounds, wherein the sample material is pyrolyzed within a few seconds and the pyrolysis products are analyzed on-line by gas chromatography on a PLOT column (porous layer open tubular column).

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC |
|-----------|-------|----------|-------|--------|----------------|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------|------|
| Draw Desc | Image | | | | | | | | | | |

☐ 4. Document ID: US 5753121 A

AB: Inorganic composite membrane containing molecular sieve crystals, comprising a macroporous support to which molecular sieve crystals and modifications thereof have been applied substantially as a monolayer, said crystals and modifications thereof having been oriented so that, to a substantial extent, the pores of the sieve crystals form a significant included angle with the support surface, there being present between the crystals a gastight matrix, at least gastight to a degree sufficient under practical conditions.

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC |
|-----------|-------|----------|-------|--------|----------------|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------|------|
| Draw Desc | Image | | | | | | | | | | |

☐ 5. Document ID: US 5741842 A

AB: A thermoplastic moulding composition containing at least one sinterable ceramic or metal powder and a mixture of thermoplastic binders, wherein one of the binders is a silicone resin and the second binder is an organic resin. The silicone resin has the a softening point of 40.degree. to 150.degree. C. and an average formula of: $\text{Si}(\text{OR})_2\text{R}$, wherein, a is in the range of 0.95 to 1.2, c is in the range of 0 to 0.2, the sum of a+b+c is 1.05 to 1.5, the sum b+c is at most 0.3, R^{sup.1} denotes methyl and, R^{sup.2} denotes one or more of C_{sub.1} - C_{sub.18} alkyl radicals., R_{sub.a}^{sup.1} Si (OH)_{sub.b} (OR_{sub.2})_{sub.c} O_{sub.(4-a-b-c)/2}

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments |
|-----------|-------|----------|-------|--------|----------------|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Draw Desc | Image | | | | | | | | |

KWIC

☐ 6. Document ID: US 5628939 A

AB: A process for producing fireproof, carbon-containing ceramic moldings in which an oxidic fireproof matrix material with a carbon-containing component and a polymer compound is mixed together to form a mixture, and in which the mixture is processed into moldings. The moldings subsequently are heat-treated.

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments |
|-----------|-------|----------|-------|--------|----------------|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Draw Desc | Image | | | | | | | | |

KWIC

☐ 7. Document ID: US 5491181 A

AB: Thermoplastic molding compounds containing at least one coated ceramic powder and at least one thermoplastic binder, to a process for preparing coated ceramic powders and to a process for producing molded components from ceramic powders. The ceramic powder is coated with at least one ionic, non-ionic or zwitterionic dispersant based on an organic or organometallic compound.

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments |
|------|-------|----------|-------|--------|----------------|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Draw | Desc | Image | | | | | | | |

KMIC

☐ 8. Document ID: US 5429743 A

AB: Inorganic composite membrane containing molecular sieve crystals, the membrane having a macroporous support to which molecular sieve crystals and modifications thereof have been applied substantially as monolayer, the crystals have been oriented to a substantial extent, such that the pores of the sieve crystals form a significant included angle with the support surface, the membrane has a gastight matrix present between the crystals.

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments |
|------|-------|----------|-------|--------|----------------|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Draw | Desc | Image | | | | | | | |

KMIC

☐ 9. Document ID: US 5366719 A

AB: This invention relates to a method of conducting a chemical reaction in the presence of a heterogeneous catalyst, in which a feedstock is passed through a catalytic reactor, said reactor comprising a solid reactor bed with a catalytically active material present thereon, and at least one heat supplying and/or discharging reactor wall, and in which the catalyst bed consists of elementary particles of material sintered together and to one side of the wall, there being no sintered material present on the other side of the reactor wall, and in which the maximum distance in meters (x.sub.max) of any point of the reactor bed to a nearest heat supplying and/or discharging wall is determined by the following formula: ##EQU1##

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments |
|------|-------|----------|-------|--------|----------------|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Draw | Desc | Image | | | | | | | |

KMIC

☐ 10. Document ID: US 5190898 A

AB: Pourable molding compounds containing sinterable powders contain, based on the total compound,, a) from 60 to 95% by weight of sinterable powders,, b) from 0.1 to 10% by weight of a surfactant, obtainable by alkoxylation of an aliphatic alcohol, fatty acid, fatty acid amide, fatty acid ester or aliphatic amine,, c) from 2 to 35% by weight of an organic solvent having a melting point <10.degree. C. and a boiling point of from 40.degree. to 180.degree. C., selected from the group comprising the alkanes, ethers, esters and ketones.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|----------|-------|--------|----------------|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------|
| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KMIC |
| Draw | Desc | Image | | | | | | | | |

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| Terms | Documents |
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| L4 and oxidic | 12 |

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AB: Disclosed are normal metal-clad superconductive bodies (e.g., wires, ribbons) having a normal metal cladding that is porous during at least a part of the manufacture of the body. The porous cladding permits access of an ambient atmosphere to the superconductive material. Exemplarily, the superconductive material is an oxide such as a (Ba, Y) cuprate, the normal metal cladding comprises Ag particles (or Ag-coated particles), and the body is treated in an oxygen-containing atmosphere. Techniques for producing such a body are also disclosed.

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments |
|------|-------|----------|-------|--------|----------------|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Draw | Desc | Image | | | | | | | |

KVMC

☐ 12. Document ID: US 3948645 A

AB: A bed comprising fluidized particulate material and having a resistivity (.rho.) between 10.sup.-1 and 10 ohm m is heated in a reaction chamber by means of an induction coil surrounding said chamber. The heat is generated in the bed itself by passing an alternating current through said coil. There is maintained between the least cross dimension (d) of the bed area and the penetration depth (.delta.) of the inductive field a ratio determined by the relationship, where k is a numerical value between 0.2 and 1.5., $d/.delta. = k (0.54 - 0.35 \cdot \log .rho.)$

| Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments |
|------|-------|----------|-------|--------|----------------|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Draw | Desc | Image | | | | | | | |

KVMC

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| Terms | Documents |
|---------------|-----------|
| L4 and oxidic | 12 |

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